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bank of the Encina Canal, and the rebels sought cover in the gullies, cut by past overflows at the Coludas. Here they fought until about 3 o'clock, holding their own amid the crackle of rifle shots that could be heard faintly against the hail of lead from the federal automatic guns and high powered rifles.

For some reason the rebels did not bring up their field pieces until that hour. In the meantime a reconnoitering force of nearly one hundred men made its way to the border east of Mexicali, and there, learning that Williams was unsupported, marched quickly southward. This force struck Williams' flank.

Simultaneously the first federal shell shrieked over the rebel position and exploded near the hospital wagon. Through field glasses the rebels were seen to scatter, and the hospital wagon, surrounded by the flag of the Red Cross, disappeared in the thick mesquite.

Shells fell fast on rebel position. Then one after another the federal shells dropped along the rebel position, while the rattle of the small arms redoubled. At 4:45 Mayot again flanked Williams' force, forcing him to abandon his position. His men could be seen fleeing across the barley field.

Then came the shell that is believed to have wounded Williams. A party of horsemen was seen speeding across the field. A shell struck the ground and exploded with a lightning flash. When the smoke cleared away the horsemen could not be seen. The rout increased. Infantrymen clung to the stirrups of the galloping cavalry or climbed to the saddles and rode down.

The fugitives, cut off from the main road, began running through the mesquite and over the desert, which fairly danced with the heat, although the sun had sunk low in the west. In an hour the survivors began to straggle into Mexicali. All told the same story of the defeat.

"The war is over in Lower California. The dream of establishing a socialist Utopia has evaporated."

This is the opinion of officers of the United States army here, based on the defeat of Stanley Williams, who is lying in the army hospital to-night. It is not believed that Salinas's meagre garrison can withstand the attack of the federals. Numerous desertions are expected to-night.

Reports from the federal camp place their dead at five, with four wounded.

Marches Out, Laden with Loot.

Williams left Mexicali this morning with the mules stolen yesterday from American ranches in Lower California, laden with extra rifles, ammunition and supplies, heading straight for the federal forces, which are besieging the city.

It was so for Williams, for there was no sanctuary for him across the border in the United States. He was once a quartermaster sergeant in the United States Army, and would have been tried for desertion if caught on the American side. He was declared an outlaw yesterday by the rebel commander here.

"Heroes" Fall Into Ditches.

At least ten men of Williams' force deserted, owing to the imminence of real fighting. Two of them were typical specimens of "brakebeam travellers." In their hurry to get to the safe side of the international boundary they fell into irrigation ditches and were captured by American soldiers.

"You are fine soldiers of liberty," said the officer of the guard. "Why didn't you stay and fight?"

"We couldn't see it that way," was their sheepish answer. Most of Williams' men were more youths, but all were heavily armed with four or five belts of extra cartridges. As they marched out of Mexicali their bearing indicated that the former American soldier had not been drilling them in vain for the last few weeks. They marched erect and in military order.

MADERO'S FORCES MOVE

March Toward Casas Grandes—Leader on Parade.

Madero's Campaign Chihuahua, April 8.—Madero, with his three thousand insurgents, broke camp to-day and started toward the Casas Grandes region, which is evidently a move in accordance with new plans to abandon whatever method of attack he had projected from his camp here. However, the probability of a battle within the next few days is as strong as ever, and it is believed that the federals will be the aggressors.

This belief is strengthened by the arrival in Chihuahua to-day of General Lauro Villar, who succeeded the federal general Hernandez, with a detachment of men and several machine guns.

It is said that the rendezvous of Madero will be Madera, the terminus of the railroad and within easy marching distance of Casas Grandes, the only federal stronghold in Northern Mexico. The departure of Madero's forces was sudden and picturesque. In the dawn the insurgents, mounted, wearing high peaked sombreros and huddled with their rifles beneath brilliantly colored blankets, gave a touch of action and picturesque to the scene as they scattered for miles over the broad prairie.

Madero himself, accompanied by his staff, shortly after daybreak gave the command to march. A line of freight cars and engines, controlled by the insurgents, were loaded with camp equipment.

The movement will have a serious effect on the plans of Madero's father and brother to enter the country from El Paso on a

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peace mission. If the Maderos attempt to reach the insurgent leader the time of their meeting with him will be problematical. The correspondent is authorized to say that Madero will welcome any peace commissioners. He will give them every possible assistance. To their proposals he will give careful consideration, and will encourage any overtures which seem reasonable to him.

"It is folly for any peace commission to come to me with any condition to keep General Diaz in power," Madero said. "That would be yielding the very thing for which we are fighting. General Diaz has told us before he was opposed to re-election, but he has gone along and allowed himself to be re-elected."

RETURN TO SAN ANTONIO

Maderos Say Peace Negotiations Will Continue There.

El Paso, Tex., April 8.—Francisco I. Madero, ex-president, and his party left El Paso to-night, returning to San Antonio. They said peace negotiations had not been broken off, but would be continued from that point.

It is understood that one of the reasons for the return of the party from El Paso was failure to get proper escort into Chihuahua. The senior Madero had assurances from Mexico City (private from Limantour) that they might pass unmolested to the camp of the leader of the insurgents. But General Navarro, the military commander in Northern Mexico, declined to issue passports to the party, it is said.

Madero, ex., said to-night that he was not a peace envoy. He was an ambassador, but an ambassador for the pacification of the country, by attempting to bring the two factions together.

FORTIFYING CHIHUAHUA

City Strengthening Defences for Long Siege.

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 7.—All doubt that this city is preparing defences against a long siege was removed to-day when the military authorities began to inclose the place within a trench or barbed wire enclosure. Trenches are being dug at many points, and mines have been placed in the avenues leading to the heart of the town.

An American, who occupied a house owned by an Englishman to-day protested to the British Consul against the inclosure of his home by a band of rebels, and in the process shot holes in the walls. When the protest was filed the soldiers desisted.

FEDERALS IN A TRAP

Force of Ninety Almost Annihilated by Rebels.

Atlixco, Puebla, Mexico, April 8.—Trapped in a canyon six kilometres from Atlixco, a force of ninety federals was almost annihilated last night by a band of rebels, in pursuing which they had been engaged twenty-four hours.

Reports of the fight received here this morning say that almost every man in the detachment was killed or wounded. The rebel loss is said to have been small.

From three directions the rebels poured their bullets into the ranks of the federal troops. Colonel Toranzo was one of the first to fall wounded, but he continued to lead his command and attempted to hold his men steady. The fire of the rebels was returned, but for the most part the bullets of the federals hit only surrounding walls of rock. Following the fight the rebels disappeared.

G. W. CRICFIELD DEAD

American Shot from Ambush Succumbs to Wounds.

Washington, April 8.—George W. Cricfield, the American who was shot from ambush several days ago at his ranch near Tuxpan, Mexico, died yesterday. This was reported to the State Department to-day by Clarence A. Miller, American Consul at Tampico. Mr. Miller is awaiting the arrival of Mr. Cricfield's brother, who left his home in New Jersey for Mexico as soon as he heard of the attack. The two men will make a thorough investigation of the case.

NEW MAGDALENA BAY DENIAL

Mexico City, April 8.—In a statement issued by the Department of Foreign Relations it is denied that there has been any transfer of property along Magdalena Bay. The denial was called forth by a statement credited to Ezra P. Savage, ex-Governor of Nebraska, that the Flores estate had been purchased recently by Japanese for a coal station. The department declares that such a transfer is impossible.

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EXPERT SAYS CENTRAL PARK NEEDS NO NEW SOIL

G. B. Maynadier Declares Much Damage Due to Vandalism—No Lack of Fertility.

FAULTS EASILY CORRECTED

Adequate Drainage and Irrigation Recommended—Not Favorable to Extension of Playground Area.

In an effort to make known to the public the object of his mission to New York, and also because of the present controversy in the Park Department about matters which have come under his consideration, G. B. Maynadier, the soil expert of the Department of Agriculture, who has been investigating conditions in Central Park since the first week in March, declared yesterday to anticipate his future extended report by one at the present time.

In the first place, Mr. Maynadier wanted it made plain that he was engaged to come here by Park Commissioner Stover, who had previously corresponded with Professor Milton Whitney, head of the Bureau of Soils in Washington. Commissioner Stover's injunction when the soil expert began his work was "to get at the whole truth and nothing but the truth," and this, Mr. Maynadier said yesterday, he had endeavored to do.

The statement which he made yesterday showed him firmly opposed to the re-sodding of Central Park, a plan long favored by Samuel Parsons, Jr., the landscape architect, and to the conversion of any part of Central Park into a playground, thus opposing a movement favored last year by Commissioner Stover himself.

"They have wanted the truth and I am going to give it to them to the best of my ability," said Mr. Maynadier. Speaking of the condition of Central Park when he began his investigation, the soil expert said:

"The existing conditions in Central Park are, in many ways, far from satisfactory, the causes leading thereto being extremely various. Much damage has been done to shrubbery by what is apparently wilful vandalism. Many of the groups of shrubs have been treated in a ruthless way by visitors to the park. The resulting appearance, while adding to the unsightliness of many sections of the park, can therefore in nowise be attributed to a lack of fertility of the soil in which they are growing."

"The condition of the lawns upon which tennis and baseball are played is also in part the result of the use to which they were put when the conditions were such that they were least able to resist the hard usage which they were called upon to bear. Particularly has this been so in the early summer. The continuous trampling has resulted in much injury to the subsoil, which at no time was of the very best."

"The whole area of the park, as is well known, was developed on a rocky foundation by filling in with fragments of glass, china, crockery, bricks and other refuse. These areas were overlaid with a layer of soil of varying thickness, but generally good in character."

"Notwithstanding the artificial character of the material used for filling and the diversified character of the park as completed, there seems to have been little attention paid to the installation of an adequate system of sub-drainage, resulting in the formation of many moist areas and of a somewhat general acid soil condition throughout the park."

Taking up the matter of re-sodding, planned at the expenditure of \$1,000,000 or more, as a means of bettering conditions in the park, Mr. Maynadier said:

"It is hard to see how the deposition of an additional layer of soil over any part of the park will of itself be a remedy for these conditions. On the contrary, it seems to me that a more rational method can be devised whereby the existing faults can be corrected."

"Such a method would include the installation of an adequate drainage system throughout the entire park. At present this is not the case. The extension of the distribution of water for the purpose of irrigating the park in dry seasons, now deficient, is an imperative necessity and should be carried on without delay."

"By turning under the sod of the present lawns and the devotion of these areas for a portion of the year to the production of a suitable green manure crop, a large amount of humus forming material would be incorporated into them. The consequent benefits following this cultivation would, I am sure, render them able to support a good growth of suitable grasses. With proper treatment such a condition would obtain for many years."

"I cannot see where the expenditure of a large amount of money for soil is at all necessary," said the soil expert. "I have been quoted as saying that my report would condemn the present practice of purchasing a so-called humus and a soil and mixing them for use in the park. This is true. Wherever it is necessary to purchase soil it should have natural characteristics making such a mixture unnecessary. And I do not believe that the difficulty of obtaining such a soil would be at all great."

In Mr. Maynadier's opinion the large amount of money considered necessary for the purchase of soil could be far more judiciously expended.

"In my opinion," he said, "it should be expended in the direction of improvement in drainage, extensions of the water system, the renovation of the lawns by the use of the plough, proper fertilization and re-sodding and, as imperative as anything else, for a more comprehensive system of guardianship over the park to prevent vandalism and destruction. The results of such acts of wanton destruction are now seen all over the park."

It is in the matter of converting a part of Central Park into a playground that Mr. Maynadier brooks no restraint in his condemnation of such a plan.

"I am heartily in favor of an extension of playgrounds," he said, "and would spare neither expense nor trouble to make those of New York the finest in the world. But I would insist that they be conducted as a separate and distinct in-

stitution from the parks. No good could come of an attempt to combine them. And I want to say further that once the barriers are removed which now keep Central Park a park it would mean the eventual destruction of its beauty and grandeur."

SURE OF PEACE TREATY

Carnegie Says Only Worry Is What to Do with Fund.

Andrew Carnegie went to the peace dinner of the New York Press Club last night and asked for help in disposing of the \$500,000 a year that he had given for the cause of universal peace. He said he was so sure that the peace treaty between this country and England would be signed that his only worry now was what to do with the peace fund.

"If the two great branches of the English speaking race join this treaty," he concluded, "we need not bother about the rest of the world. It will come in. France wants to come in now, and so does Japan. And we need not worry about partisan lines when the treaty comes before the Senate. The treaty will go through the Senate with both the old parties and the insurgents and progressives working for it almost as one man, and, of course, Britain will ratify it."

President Taft, who had been invited to speak at the dinner, sent the following letter:

"I regret that I shall be unable to attend the peace dinner at the Press Club of New York on the night of April 8. It is gratifying that the proposal looking to a treaty of general arbitration between Great Britain and the United States is receiving widespread commendation."

Resolutions were adopted for the formation of a committee of three hundred to be appointed by the president of the Press Club, Charles R. McCauley, to work for the passage of the peace treaty with England and for the advancement of universal peace.

RED CROSS FIRE FUND, \$85,113.

More than \$2,000 was received yesterday through the Mayor's office and the Red Cross Fund for the relief of the victims of the Washington Place fire. This brings the grand total up to \$85,113. The relief committee is daily visiting the families and is attending to their needs. Many of them have been selected aid on the ground that they have sufficient funds.

POLICE STOP BOXING BOUTS.

Police Inspector Robert Emmet Dooley jumped into the ring of the Brighton Beach Athletic Club at Coney Island last night and stopped the bouts, arresting Harry Phillips, who was in the ring with Tommy Barrett.

According to the club officials, they called on the Mayor's secretary several days ago and got permission to hold the bouts for the benefit of the Washington Place fire sufferers, and it was added that they were told to send the money to Jacob H. Schiff.

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Sliding Bed Couches—complete with utility box; often called sliding box couches; a splendid idea to store clothing. These couches have the same sliding attachment, which, when extended, are the size of a bed; complete with mattress, covered with fancy cretonnes; regular price, \$20; at \$14.50

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